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Notes

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NOTES
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION
BY

Unicorn hunting has generated some fun and perhaps some profit at Lake Superior State College. Story on Page 5.

One battle between big-time-football institutions and the N.C.A.A. has ended, but others loom over lucrative TV contracts. Story on Page 6.

The Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women could go out of business if it loses a legal challenge to women's championships planned by the N.C.A.A. Story on Page 6.

Literature on the Holocaust must be taught to assure that the lessons of that tragedy are not lost, according to several speakers at last week's meeting of the Modern Language Association. Story on Page 8.

The Reagan Presidency could have a profound effect on American politics, say scholars who have analyzed the President's first year. Story on Page 8.

Departments of economics have been urged to abandon the "smorgasbord" of electives they offer their majors. Story on Page 9.

The Attorney General will rule soon on a controversial proposal to redefine what constitutes federal financial aid under three civil-rights laws. Story on Page 11.

Pell Grants for the poorest students will rise to \$1,800 under an appropriations measure signed by President Reagan. Story on Page 11.

Jonathan Spence, a historian said to stand alone in the field of Chinese studies, has published a new book on intellectual life in China from 1895 until 1980. Story on Page 17.

Right-wing French intellectuals have begun an effort to fight what they see as ideological domination by the left. Story on Page 15.

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Academic Life in Poland Devastated by Arrests, Shutdown of Universities

Many students and teachers interned under martial law; others go underground



Military vehicles mass in front of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Most of its staff members, as well as many people at the nearby University of Warsaw, were arrested.

By SUE MASTERMAN

WARSAW

Poland's universities and other institutions of higher education have been closed indefinitely and many students and faculty members have been arrested or have gone underground in the wake of the imposition of military rule on December 13.

As an academic grapevine began to function after the initial shock caused by the government's action, it became apparent that those interned included not only students and faculty members affiliated formally or informally with Solidarity, the independent trade union, but representatives of a wide range of student and academic organizations, even including the Communist Students' Union.

By the end of the first week of military rule, it was clear that virtually all of Poland's student and faculty leaders had been directly affected by the crackdown.

Students who were willing to talk to Western reporters said they believed academic life in Poland would never be the same again.

Riot police arrived at the campus of Warsaw University on the morning of December 14 and drove students from the grounds. Policemen could be seen herding students into trucks. It became a depressingly familiar sight to see unarmed students, some with bleeding noses or cuts, running from riot troops.

Many student leaders simply disap-

peared. Their friends had no way of knowing whether they had been arrested or had fled.

A large group of university faculty members active in the movement to democratize academic life reportedly were interned.

Academy Staff Arrested

On December 15, a group of students managed to return to the campus of the University of Warsaw and tried to lock themselves inside the administration building. They were rounded up and carried off to unknown destinations by the security police.

Later that day, a woman student hung a sign reading "Down with the Junta" on the locked university gates. She waited beside it until she and the sign were removed by police.

The same day, the police arrested almost all of the academic staff at the nearby Polish Academy of Sciences.

It was—and still is—difficult to know who has gone underground and who has been interned. Families are tightlipped

about people's whereabouts. The lists of those interned published by government authorities are unreliable, since the first one contained the names of two dissidents who are now living in Paris.

However, on the first night of military rule, the security police did their best to round up as many members as possible of the Workers Self-Defense Movement—known by its Polish acronym KOR. KOR was officially dissolved at Solidarity's annual congress last fall, but its members have remained active both in Solidarity and in the general campaign for democratization in Poland.

The police also rounded up as many members as they could find of KIK, a group of Roman Catholic intellectuals, many of whom had served as advisers to Solidarity.

It is almost certain that Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, two founding members of KOR who had worked closely with Solidarity, were arrested and interned.

Czeslaw Milosz, the 1980 Nobel laureate in literature now teaching at the University of California at Berkeley, and several other Polish academics living abroad have said that they have reliable information that Mr. Kuron and Mr. Michnik have been abused and tortured and that their lives are in danger.

According to reports confirmed by members of the clergy—perhaps the best source of information now available in Poland—Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Note

Sue Masterman, The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent, was in Warsaw from December 8 until December 23. She filed this story last week after her return to Vienna.

Plan at Berkeley Would Modify Education School

By JACK McCURDY

BERKELEY, CAL.

Half of the faculty members in the school of education at the University of California at Berkeley would be transferred elsewhere on the campus under a proposed reorganization plan.

An earlier proposal by a faculty committee to disband the school entirely has been rejected by Stephen S. Weiner, assistant vice-chancellor of the university and acting dean of education.

Instead, Mr. Weiner, who spent five months studying the school's future, has sent a series of recommendations to Chancellor Ira Michael Heyman that, he said, would set clearer priorities for the school and enhance its commitment to quality.

Specific Recommendations

Under his plan, no faculty members would lose their jobs, but a few teaching supervisors and nonacademic employees could be laid off, Mr. Weiner said. These are among his specific recommendations:

► Of the school's 38 faculty members with tenure or in jobs leading to tenure, 30 per cent would be moved to a new and separate department of educational psychology, and 20 per cent would be reassigned to other academic departments.

► A number of faculty members in the arts and sciences would be given joint appointments in education and could eventually become a voting majority within the school on policy, appointments, and promotions.

► A new Institute of Education would be created within the school to foster research and public service and to encourage contacts with elementary and secondary schools.

► The school's name would be changed to the "faculty of education," and its dean would be given broader powers in setting its policies, programs, and budget.

The faculty would continue to offer a Ph.D. in education but would drop the Ed.D., which, Mr. Weiner said, has become a "second-class degree."

Chancellor Heyman is expected to respond to Mr. Weiner's recommendations this month.

James Guthrie, a professor of education, said that while many faculty members in education opposed some of Mr. Weiner's recommendations, they also felt they had "won" the battle to preserve the school itself.

Joint Appointments for Faculty

Last summer, a committee named by the university's academic senate sharply criticized the quality of the school's faculty and its programs, and recommended that it be dismantled.

Martin Trow, professor of sociology and chairman of the senate, said last month that Mr. Weiner's recommendations would address many of the criticisms of the school contained in the faculty committee's study.

He said the success of Mr. Weiner's plan would depend largely on whether faculty members from other disciplines would be willing to accept joint appointments in the school of education. If a significant number were willing, he added, the senate probably would support the organizational changes proposed by Mr. Weiner.

Under those changes, the school would concentrate on four instructional areas—language and literacy, science and mathematics, educational foundations and management, and higher education. Many of the faculty members who would be transferred to other departments do not have interests directly related to those four areas, Mr. Weiner said.

"At present, the interests in the school are spread over too wide a territory," he added. "It has tried to be all things to all people."

FACT-FILE

Average Faculty Benefits in 1980-81

	Institutions reporting benefits	Professors	Per cent covered	Associate professors	Per cent covered	Assistant professors	Per cent covered	Instructors	Per cent covered	All ranks*	Per cent covered
All institutions											
Retirement total	2,398	\$3,226	—	\$2,222	—	\$1,728	—	\$1,351	—	\$2,289	—
Vested within 5 years	1,967	3,304	83.0%	2,216	79.7%	1,712	72.2%	1,325	57.8%	2,339	75.6%
Vested after 5 years	705	2,850	17.2%	2,245	19.3%	1,786	19.5%	1,411	24.5%	2,103	20.2%
Hospitalization	2,442	754	96.7%	706	95.9%	649	93.8%	605	88.6%	739	95.2%
Disability	1,394	139	61.7%	123	59.6%	111	55.2%	104	45.8%	129	58.0%
Tuition plans	963	2,315	10.1%	1,782	6.3%	1,377	4.2%	985	4.5%	1,670	6.7%
Housing plans	78	1,543	0.8%	1,324	0.4%	1,097	0.6%	959	0.4%	1,353	0.5%
Social Security	2,163	1,545	86.4%	1,592	86.4%	1,158	87.5%	929	84.8%	1,313	82.6%
Unemployment compensation	2,405	142	95.8%	138	95.1%	137	94.6%	138	93.5%	140	94.6%
Group life insurance	1,952	153	79.8%	124	80.4%	106	79.3%	90	75.8%	123	79.6%
Workers' compensation	2,389	117	95.5%	91	94.8%	74	94.4%	59	92.3%	100	94.3%
Other	69	835	4.0%	830	4.4%	801	4.8%	763	4.5%	848	4.1%
Overall average	2,501	6,038	99.9%	4,629	99.9%	3,663	99.8%	2,830	99.5%	4,541	99.8%
Public											
Retirement total	1,379	\$3,438	—	\$2,413	—	\$1,875	—	\$1,441	—	\$2,415	—
Vested within 5 years	1,025	3,585	79.0%	2,442	76.3%	1,885	72.7%	1,430	64.2%	2,501	74.4%
Vested after 5 years	595	2,934	22.9%	2,326	25.2%	1,847	26.6%	1,464	32.6%	2,166	25.8%
Hospitalization	1,389	803	97.5%	747	97.2%	692	95.5%	652	91.3%	791	96.8%
Disability	656	149	54.3%	128	52.0%	116	49.3%	106	42.0%	136	52.8%
Tuition plans	263	565	3.6%	524	3.4%	488	2.7%	380	3.8%	414	3.9%
Housing plans	4	2,216	—	—	—	1,468	0.1%	1,331	0.1%	1,491	—
Social Security	1,091	1,565	82.2%	1,427	82.1%	1,191	83.0%	955	79.6%	1,341	77.4%
Unemployment compensation	1,308	132	94.5%	128	93.6%	126	92.8%	130	91.4%	131	93.1%
Group life insurance	1,096	152	75.4%	126	77.6%	110	77.6%	94	76.5%	124	77.6%
Workers' compensation	1,295	121	94.1%	93	93.3%	75	92.5%	58	90.3%	105	92.7%
Other	47	846	5.6%	850	6.0%	834	6.7%	796	6.1%	870	5.4%
Overall average	1,399	6,079	100.0%	4,790	99.9%	3,913	99.9%	3,113	99.7%	4,680	99.9%
Private											
Retirement total	1,019	\$2,686	—	\$1,699	—	\$1,312	—	\$943	—	\$1,872	—
Vested within 5 years	942	2,730	92.8%	1,729	87.9%	1,333	71.2%	970	43.1%	1,915	78.8%
Vested after 5 years	110	1,483	3.4%	1,145	4.6%	954	4.2%	741	5.9%	1,150	4.7%
Hospitalization	1,053	633	94.7%	598	92.7%	550	90.0%	485	82.3%	585	91.0%
Disability	738	123	79.5%	115	78.4%	105	67.9%	100	54.6%	113	72.3%
Tuition plans	700	2,895	25.8%	2,548	13.7%	2,065	7.5%	1,852	6.1%	2,603	14.5%
Housing plans	74	1,538	2.6%	1,324	1.4%	1,059	1.7%	895	1.2%	1,348	1.8%
Social Security	1,072	1,504	96.6%	1,319	97.1%	1,096	97.2%	881	96.5%	1,252	96.9%
Unemployment compensation	1,097	165	98.8%	163	98.8%	160	98.6%	154	98.2%	162	98.7%
Group life insurance	856	154	90.4%	117	87.4%	98	93.0%	79	74.4%	119	84.9%
Workers' compensation	1,093	108	98.9%	87	98.7%	73	98.4%	62	96.9%	86	98.5%
Other	22	387	0.3%	258	0.5%	238	0.9%	235	0.9%	270	0.6%
Overall average	1,102	5,939	99.8%	4,228	99.7%	3,124	99.4%	2,180	99.1%	4,157	99.6%

— Not reported

* Also includes lecturers and faculty members without academic rank

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

2 Surveys Find Job Opportunities Good for Engineers

Engineering and computer-science majors in the class of 1982 will have the best chances of getting job offers, two surveys have found.

A report based on one of the surveys, undertaken by Northwestern University's placement office, concludes that job opportunities for members of the class of 1982 will increase by 11 per cent over the number available to last year's graduates.

Results of the other survey, conducted by the placement office at Michigan State University, are less optimistic. They indicate that the overall demand will be "about the same as last year, when 87 per cent of the graduates found work within three months of graduation."

The Northwestern report estimates that starting salaries for graduates will increase by 9.2 per cent this year, while the Michigan report put the increase at only 5.2 per cent.

Jack Shingleton, Michigan State's director of placement services, said

his survey had found "pockets of high demand. In some areas of engineering and computer science, for instance, there will be more jobs to fill than there will be graduates to fill them."

The highest starting salaries, the Michigan survey found, will be paid to chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineers, who will earn an average of more than \$22,000 per year. Computer-science majors will earn \$19,763.

Social-science majors, at the bottom of the scale, will earn an average of only \$14,112. Education majors will earn \$15,114. Along with liberal-arts majors, education and social-science graduates will be recruited more slowly than other members of the class of 1982, the report says.

The Michigan survey asked: "In your organization, do liberal-arts and social-science majors reach parity in salary and job classification with technical graduates five to ten years after graduation?" Only about half the employers responded to this ques-

tion; of those, 48 per cent answered Yes and 52 per cent answered No.

Starting salaries for employees with master's degrees will average \$23,303, while doctoral graduates will earn \$27,375, the Michigan report predicts.

The Northwestern report, prepared in part by the university's emeritus placement director, Frank S. Endicott, who has done similar studies since 1945, took note of "a somewhat optimistic business outlook for 1982."

"Two major industry groups were quite positive about the coming year—defense and energy. Companies in construction-related fields and the automotive industry report uncertainty about the first part of the year but are optimistic about later months," the report says.

"We didn't expect such a positive outlook," said Victor R. Lindquist, the current director of Northwestern's placement center and co-author

of the report. "Nor did we expect so many respondents to indicate an increased demand for '82 college graduates and willingness to pay more to get them."

Almost 60 per cent of the companies responding to Northwestern's questionnaire said they would be hiring more graduates this year than in 1981. About 30 per cent said they would be hiring fewer graduates.

Almost all of the personnel officers surveyed by Northwestern said they were pleased by "the preparedness and performance of most college graduates." But, the report said, "graduates at all levels, particularly the M.B.A.s, were unrealistic about salaries and the rate at which they will be advanced through the ranks."

The second most common complaint, offered by about 25 per cent of the personnel officers, was that too many graduates could not express themselves well, either orally or in writing.

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

Rockefeller to Aid Minority-Group Women

NEW YORK Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation have approved a new program to help single, minority-group women who head households.

Officials of the foundation said the program represented an increase in total grants and would not divert funds earmarked for university programs.

"Some of the most intractable problems of poverty in our country are associated with minority-group families headed by women," said

Richard W. Lyman, former president of Stanford University, who became president of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1980.

"We also want to underscore the foundation's commitment to poor blacks and to Hispanics at a time when their plight ranks relatively low on the national agenda," he said.

The foundation trustees approved a plan to give \$1.75-million in first-year matching grants to selected community organizations that have shown an ability to train women for jobs.

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